Schor Romero, who was formerly the Mexican Minister to the United States, entertained General Grant last night at Delmonico's. The dinner was served in one of the small rooms on the second fleor, and covers were only laid for twenty. The gentlemen invited to meet General Grant were principally those interested in railways. Among them were General Palmer, Mr. Coolidge, of Boston, Jay Gould, C. P. Hunting-Samuel Sloan, Mr. Woerishoffer, Charles Crocker, of San Francisco, and Russell Sage. As soon as the dinner was over the host made a speech. Grant responded, giving the result of his travels and observations in Mexico. At the close of the meeting a committee was appointed to ascertain and report if there is a besis upon which all the persons interested in Mexican railroads may work in concert. The Committee is composed General Grant, chairman, Romero, C. P. Huntington, General G. M. Podge, Jay Gould, C. C. Woerishoffer, General W. J. Palmer, Edward D. Adams, Thomas Nickerson, F. J. Coolidge, J. Henry Work, C. H. Honore, Russell Sage, and others.

MR. ROMERO'S ADDRESS. THEMEN: I must begin by asking you kindly on any mistakes I may reake in addressing language which is not my own. The ed by the prosperity of this country. a time is, I think, unexampled in history. cents past I have been convinced that the Mexico, and that both countries must by be achieved by a system of rapid and sterling in exchange with which to pay these bills, coordanon between them. This object, I several of which are rapidly aphas recently given to associations organized in this country for building railways in Mexico. general object of all these grants, however, i

fexican capital or to other places in What needs more especially understood here now is that there which railways may be built for the development of local traffic on conditions advantageous to the coun-Mexico is a much older country than the United States. It was a rich and populous Empire long before the Europeans discovered this continent and a rich viceroyalty a century before the English act-tled in North America. In the beginning of this Hamboldt visited this hemisphere, the City of Mexico was much the largest city of America. New-Spain, as Mexico was then called, was the richest and most prosperous country of the New World. On account of the troubles through which Mexico has passed in most prosperous country of the New World. On account of the troubles through which Mexico has passed in the country of the troubles through which Mexico has passed in the country of independence, which began in 1810, and thanks to the extraordinary growth passed the country of the main reasons of this, in my opinion, among many others, is that while your immense lakes and menterprise, and which is do not allow the progress of seience to the splendid system of rail ways which now covers like a network the which does not actually with the progress of seience to the splendid system of rail ways which now covers like a network the which does not actually with the progress of seience to the splendid system of rail ways which now covers like a network the whole was allowed the country. According to the country, and that they have good through a looking at the progress of seience to the splendid system of rail ways which now covers like a network the whole was allowed the country. According to the country, and the country is think that they have now generally come to the country in the country of the country. According to the country of the country is an according to the country of ways which now covers like a network the whole surface of this extensive country, Mexico has had no such natural advantages. Intelligent Mexicans have now generally come to the conclusion that we mast supply our lack of navigable rivers by an extensive and well-considered railway system which will allow access to our products and develop our natural weaith. The Mexican people, more by instinct than by reason, have reached the same conclusion, and the desire to see railway communication general and cheap in Mexico is now felt by all classes of the population. Naturally, and as practical men, you will ask me if the Mexicans are satisfied that they need railroads and that it will pay to build railroads in Mexico.

WHY THE MEXICANS DON'T BUILD THEIR ROADS.

WHY THE MEXICANS DON'T BUILD THEIR ROADS. "Why do they not build the railroads themselves?" The answer is a very simple one, and the experience of your own Western States and Territories capital in Mexico, and without great capital railsuggests it. We have not been able to accumulate great ways cannot be built. You required European, and more especially English capital to build many of your railroads before you were rich enough to build them with your own money. Yet, as a matter of them with your own money. Let, as a matter of fact, there are several lines which Mexican citizens are now building. Several of the States of Mexico are also engaged in such enterprises, but all of them, excepting the Morelos Line, are going on very alowly for lack of capital. The Mexico, Toluca and Cuantilian Company, for example, spent about six years in building a narrow-gauge line less than twenty miles long.

At that rate you will see that the present generation can barely expect much advantage from Mexico

At that rate you will see that the pieces generation can hardly expect much advantage from Mexican railway building in Mexico. But to show you how deep the interest is which the whole country feels in the work, I need only mention the fact that in three years, since 1877, the Mexican Federal Government has made more than twenty grants to different States of the Confederation for the building of the confederat different States of the Confederation for the building of different railways. In this connection let me say here that while railroad building in Mexico will be, in my opinion, quite profitable to its promoters, you would at the same time have the satisfaction of knowing that in that way you would materially contribute to improve the condition of several millions of people, who, for want of means of communication, and therefore of remunerative work, are now poor, and whose situation will greatly improve when rail roads are built in Mexico. The theory in Mexico has been, so far, that railroads could not be built on business bases, and, therefore, that the Government must pay their cost in the way of subvention, acquiring in compensation valuable rights over the road.

ment must pay their cost in the way of subvention, acquiring in compensation valuable rights for the road.

The advantages.

Your experience in the United States has established the fact that railroad building in a country rich in natural resources is a good in restment, and is Mexico is such a rich country, I think it would be acconvenient for Mexico as advantageous to the capital invested to build railroads there on business principles, and under the same conditions of facetively to preserve the political autonomy of my country and perpetuate its independence, and it will be the best way to promote the interest of the two country and perpetuate its independence, and it will be the best way to promote the interest of the rich bedienes the interest of the rich bot dwell now and here on the advantage to the United States of rail-way development in Mexico, because that point, I am happy to say, will be presented to yet form (General Graet, who honors and ny esteemed friend, General development of trade between the two countries which would follow the establishment of a Mexican railway system would throw open to the United States of troth to you mis views on that smithed presented to set forth to you mis views on that smith they have done remarkably well, and I am perfectly satisfied by wars, foreign and domestic, I think they have done remarkably well, and I am perfectly satisfied by a wars, foreign and domestic, I think they have done remarkably well and presented to set forth to you mis views on that smith they have done remarkably well, and I am perfectly satisfied by wars, foreign and domestic, I think they have done remarkably well and year of the country to another; the telegraphs there need be no more apreciated to set forth to you mis views on that the product Yast market for their manufactures—a market sure to amount within a very lew years to several scores of mulions of dollars and to save this country the payment in exchange of yast amounts of specie.

The from one part of the country to another; the telemade on Wednesday on the completing from one part of the country to another; the telemade on Wednesday on the completing from one part of the country to another; the telemade on Wednesday on the completing from one part of the country to another; the telemade on Wednesday on the completing from one part of the country to another; the telemade on Wednesday on the completing from one part of the country and what is going on in all parts of the country and what is goin

This consideration, upon which General Grant dwelt on a recent important public occasion, should suffice, I think, to satisfy the far-sighted railway men of this country that railway building in Mexico will be a good investment. You must not forget that Central Mexico is not only populous but densely populous. There are rich and productive States in Mexico, like my own State of Oajaca, the interstate commerce of which alone, when developed by rapid railway communication, would soon assume a great and vremucerative importance. So far as I am personally concerned, my conviction that railways are essential to the prosperity and welfare of my country is not of recent date. Both as a public officer and as a private citizer I have always done everything in my power to secure the building of railways in Mexico, though I have never had any pecuniary interest in any such enterprise. And I shall feel that I have done my country a very great service if I can happily contribute in any way to decide the capitalists of this metropolis seriously to engage in such enterprises. It is with this purpose that I have ventured to ask General Grant to give you his views on this subject—views which I regard as both sound and enlightened, and which I am sure will be commended to your attention by his high position in this country and the great services he has reodered it. I am sure he has acceded to my request because he regards the question as one of National importance, and I hope he will permit me to say that I have not only been strick by the accuracy of his views on this question, but equally gratified and surprised to see now well he understands the condition of Mexico, how thoroughly he appreciates the character of the Mexican people, and how clear an insight he has into their future after so brief a visit to my country. But I must delay you no longer, and with my hest thanks for your obliging attention, I must now respectable ask General Grant to favor us with his views on this subject.

RESPONSE OF GENERAL GRANT. I have not arranged anything that I am going to say in order, and it may be that as I go on, some questions will suggest themselves to your minds. If they do, and if you will ask me, I will answer them to the best of my ability, or confess that I know nothing in the shape of an answer. I went to Mexico last winter for two objects. One was that I had been there a good many years ago, in the war which this country unfortunately had of my subject is the only excuse I with that nation, and I have always felt an interest in the country from that day to this. And then I went there with the further object of seeing, if I deportion of my life in this country. 1 | could, how possibly we might establish relations of witness here of the great struggle you friendship and commerce between the two nations.

to preserve your nationality and to fit I was led to that from facts which I became aware I to preserve your nationality and to fit I was led to that from facts which I became aware States to fill the great part which they of in reference to this country. I found that we were large consumers of tropical products and that the amount was increasing in a double ratio-first by an increase in our population, and then ngain by an increase in the wealth of our inhabitants, All those products-sugar, coffee and tobacco being the leading articleswe derive from countries that trade but very little with us, countries that collect their revenues to a large degree by levying duties on their exports, which we have to pay, and then forcing us to ship our products to a European market to get the

If I remember correctly-four years ago, I could have told you accurately-but if my memory serves me right, we are paying out annually \$300,000,000 in current exchange, nearly all of it in sterling exchange for such products. I believe, and was converted after my visit to Mexico, that that country was capable of producing all that we have to import now of this character and with a large surplus to provide for our increased consumption. It is a neighboring Republic, with institutions like our own, and her wants, which must be supplied from abroad, are just such as we could supply. If Mexico were developed, so as to have an incentive to cultivate her soil, she would want agricultural implements and many such articles. As the people became wealthy, they would want carriages and wagons, ali sorts of machinery, all of the rolling stock for raironds—iron probably would come from England, because they would get it from there cheaper—harness, boots and shoes, clothing, and a thousand and one other articles we could furnish, so that we could pay largely for what we received in the produce of our manufactories, thereby adding to the commerce of our country and benefitting the two Republics alike.

While I was there I was met with this subject all the time. I found the people there very much interested in the development of their own resources, I wasteld that there was a good deal of hostility on the part of some people to a connecten with the United States, they baving in their recollection the result of the unfortunate incidents and years ago. in current exchange, nearly all of it in sterling ex-change for such products. I believe, and was cona frontier, from which it will | vinced after my visit to Mexico, that that country extension of roads already existing in the ments and many such articles. As the peo-United States through the Mexican territory to the ple became wealthy, they would want are many extensive regions in Mexico through there cheaper-harness, boots and shoes, clothing, try and most remunerative to the capitalists who received in the produce of our manufactoald them. You must allow me to remind you that ries, thereby adding to the commerce of our

producers, hewers of wood and drawers of water.

Mexico, up to 1810, was governed entirely from
old Spain. She was prohibited from producing
anything from her soil which Spain could produce
and ship to her, and all of those products had to
pay a large doty when they went into
Mexico. They prevented the Mexican people
from having any part in their government,
sending their own sons there to rule and to enrich
themselves by large salaries and public plinder. I
do not think I am overstating it, am I, Mr.
Romero?

Romero 7 Sefior Romero—No, not at all. WHY THE COUNTRY REVOLTED. It at last became so unbearable that in 1810

Mexico revolted, and the war continued until 1824 before she gained her final freedom. Then she was a people without legislative experience, without experience in governing, but free, and with a country to rule and to make laws for. The first thing they did was to adopt a constitution something like ours, establishing United States, when there was but one a United States, when there was but one State. They had to go to work and carve up the territory and make States so as to conform to the constitution. And having no people to make laws for them, they adopted the laws which were in force—the laws of Old Spain. They prohibited the cultivation of certain articles, and so did the laws of Old Spain. They prohibited the cultivation of tobacco to one or two sections, where it was farmed out, and where the Government became the purchasers of the crop after it was raised, the manufacturers of the tobacco and the salesmen of it. That perquisite was transferred to the Government of Mexico instead of that of Old Spain. That was all the difference, or the reform, that was worked. The priests were the most educated men in the country, and had a nearer experience in governing than any other class of the people, and as any sect or any party or any kind of people would do under a like cucumstance, they availed themselves of the advantages which they had, and took entire control of the Government, political as well as spiritual, and so managed as to absorb all the revenues of the State and pretty much all the valuable property of the country into their own

suppressed in the bud. I look for a bright and prosperous and rapid future for Mexico, and it must result in a very large commerce with some part of the world. It we take advantage of the time, it will accrue to the benefit of the United States more than to that of any other country except Mexico, and Mexico will be necessarily the most benefited of any other country. At present, owing to the lack of railroads, they have very little to expect that will bear transportation, except their bullion. Their exports now, as I learned while I was there, amount to about \$35,000,000 a year. Of that sum quite or near \$30,000,000 a very is in bullion, and only about \$5,000,000 of all her exports are from the products of her soil. Even that is raised somewhere near the coast, where they can easily get transportation. coast, where they can easily get transportation.
As I have said, I have no doubt that with the
building of railroads they will be able to export
\$200,000,000, not a dollar of which will be bullion. DEVELOPING THE COUNTRY.

Now, as to the people, Mexico has a population of about nine millions, as I was informed while I was there, of which probably seven millions are of with their families, their places of birth and the home of their ancestors. They probably occupy the same localities that their ancestors did a thousand years ago. But they are penceuble quiet, innocent, inoflensive, very religious and virtuous people, and they are willing to work and very industrious when they can see the wages coming in Saturday night. They are a good class of labor for developing the country around near where they live, and the men are willing to go a distance of twenty or thirty or forty leagues from their homes to work leaving their families back. With this small export, the land having no special value, the revenues of the country are very limited indeed, about \$18,000,000 being the maximum rese pts of the Government for one year—at least that was the maximum when I was there; but Mr. Romero informs ernment for one year—at least that was the maximum when I was there; but Mr. Romero informs me that it has now increased to \$21,000,000. At the time I looked at it \$18,000,000 was about the extent of the revenues of the nation, with a very heavy rate of taxation and with every effort on the part of the Government to get all the revenue it could. With this the civil Government, including the array—there is no navy to speak of—bas to be maintained. Hence it is impossible for Mexico, no matter how willing she may be, to pay anything in her present state toward the building of railroads, and it has looked to me as though people building railreads there with the expectation of doing any considerable portion of the work with the subsidies they receive from Mexico will be very much disappointed. After the railroads are built and the country has had time to develop as a consequence of these roads, then the country will in all probability be rich, so that she can pay. But at present it would be impossible for her to pay any considerable amount in the share of subsidies to be used in the building of these roads. If there is anything theoming from that source it is something that will have to be waited for The money will have to be furnished by the builders of the road, and they will have to wait for the development of the country for their subsequent returns.

Mr. Dillon—Would it not be more advantageons

Mr. Dillon-Would it not be more advantageous to any set of capitalism in the United States who set out to build a road to Mexico to build it free and independent, without loading down the Mexican people with a debt which it would be hard for them

to ony f General Grant-That is a question that railroad men can answer much better than I could. I have had no experience in the management of rail-roads, except during the war. We used to brind the management of the could be a second to brind the could be a second to be a s

They cannot expect to build the road with the subsidies. In getting your Pacific road built, you built twenty miles of road and turned that right ih, and that could be used in the construction of another twenty miles. You had to furnish the capital only for twenty miles of road. If I were going to build a road there I should say get a right of way without charge, exemption from taxation and the introduction of all meterial in the construction of the road free from duty for a certain prupher of years, have the ena certain number of years, have the en-tire control of fixing tariffs, etc., after it was built, and let the Government come in only when the road paid more than 10 per cent over cost, and say how the supplus of 10 per cent should be di-vided between the Government of Mexico and the

> MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. mercarent

Por the Middle States, clear or fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature, higher baromter.
For New-England, clear and partly cloudy weather, colder Southeasterly winds, stationary or higher barometer.

Cautionary Signats. Cautionary signals continue from Ecastport to New-Haven; cautionary off shore signals continue from Sandy Hook to Chinesteague, and are ordered for Galveston and Indianola.

The diagram shows the server could a server of the things in the server could be the server of the things of the server of the s TRIBUNE OFFICE, Nov. 12, 1 a, m.-The becometer fell during the ramy weather yesterday, but rose again during the clear and fair weather. The temperature

ranged between 48° and 65°, the average (55%) being 548 higher than on the corresponding day last year, and 335 higher than on Wednesday.

Cooler and clear or fair weather, may be expected today in this city and vicinity.

STATEMENT OF "TRUTH."

The newspaper Trath sent slips to THE TRIBUNE office last evening containing its deagainst the implications fence the confessions of S. S. Morey and James O'Brien. The managers and editors and James Claim to have acted in good fath in the matter, and to faith have published nothing which they believed to be

talse. They also explain how they became acquainted with S. S. Morey. CHICAGO WOMEN DEFRAUDED.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11 .- J. W. Bugbee, of the late Ladies' Grain Excanage, in Metropolitan Bock, having come to grief, and all the "marrins" and profits in his hands disappeared, his customers have had him arresistion a charge of embezzlement. The arrest was

THE MUNICIPAL EXPENSES.

INVESTIGATIONS BY STATE SENATORS. SESSIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE-EXAMINA-

TION OF JUDGE COWING, JAMES E. MORRISON AND OTHERS-THIRTY-SIX ATTENDANTS IN JUDGE COWING'S COURT NOT TOO MANY-ROW THE MARINE COURT IS MANAGED.

The most important testimony given before the Special Committee of the State Senate yesterday was that of ex-Police Commissioner James E. Morrison, who appeared in the capacity of the secretary of Mayor Cooper. In his examination be recalled his brief experience as a member of the Police Board, and described what changes he thinks would benefit the Police Department. The force, he thinks, is not too large, but is not properly managed. He would like to see three Commissioners in the old Aztez. They are a people who are wedded the Board instead of four. Judge Cowing, to their homes. They do not like to leave John Savage and Colonel Tracey also were

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Special Committee of the State Senate met at the City Hall yesterday morning and resumed its work of inquiry into the expense and workings of the various departments of the Government of this city. Senator Mills, who had not appeared before, delphia. In 1811 she married James Mott, who was present, making a full attendance of the members of the committee. The first witness called was City Judge Cowing, who was examined as follows:

City Judge Cowing, who was examined as follows:
Your court has thirty-six attendants at \$1,200 each.
Do you not think this force could be reduced it.
In no opinion they should be reduced in number, I should explain in justice to the Court why the number was allowed to attain its present proportions. It is not as succommon thing to have in our courts at one time from fifty to sixty of the most desperate class of criminals, including three or four persons charged with marder. It is among the duties of the attendants to go to the Tombs and take these prisoners to the court, to guard them in court, to take witnesses to and from the House of Delention, to supply attendants to the Grand Jarios and so forth. Not winstanding, I am inclined to tunis, and my collocates will doubtless agree with me, that the force can be decreased. I think we could take off ten; the rest would have to work a little harder, but their efficiency would not be interfered with.

I have general supervision of all matters performing to the coord.

What work is done in your office!

Well, there are the calendar, the docket, the Sheriff's executions, the equity desi and papers to be attended to: and there are four terms of court each day. How many deputies have you!

There are three deputies non ten assistants.

What salaries are paid to them!

The deputy circle is und \$3,500; the two assistants deputy circles receive \$3,000 each, and the assistants are paid \$2,000 each, and the assistants are paid \$2,000 each.

In your epimon is it possible to spare the services of any of your circle or massistants!

They all seem to have plenty to do.

Who appoints them!

How often have you been away from your office to During vacations and at other times when I was sufferance with chairs and fever and the doctor ordered me out of the city.

Senator Strahan—I will tell you frankly that it has been represented to me that you have one deputy specially authorized to sian your name, and that you seldom appear at the office.

That is all a mistaket the clerks in the trial term are authorized to sign my name, as they could not bring all their papers to hee.

At what time in the day is your office opened I At 9 ofclock.

James E. Morrison, the secretary of the Mayor, was the third witness. The substance of his exami-lation was as follows:

nation was as follows:

What are your main duties!

I am mainly occupied advising with the Mayor on general business. examining statutes, preparing drafts of veloes, and superintending correspondence.

What are your office hours!

I am in the office generally from 12 o'clock till Secondance will an indicate time in the evening. I generally get to the office in advance of the Mayor.

Could the duties of your office be combined with those of the chapt careful. I may say that I was appointed chief clerk and secre-ary, and performed the duties until I was appointed tonce Commissioner. Colonel Tracey was then ap-counted chief clerk. I think that waite the ordinance

bined.

During your absence as Police Commissioner did not the chief clerk perform the duties of secretary?

Yes, but two additional clerks were appointed to a portion of those duties.

Senator McCaraty—Can you give us any information in estail of any departments of the city government.

I should best to be give more than impressions. In the Ma or's office there is not a clerk who has not specifically defined duties.

as here mentioned the names of the em-

Is there any department in which you can make suggestions of cosmony outside of the Mayor's office?

I have my own your side of the Mayor's office?

I have my own your side of the department win which I was connected for a scort time. I think the efficiency of the Police Department would be promoted if the law would provide for only three Police Commissioners instead of four. There would then never be a be. One party would have control, and would be charged directly with a tresponsibility. The present system of election inspections would not be interfered with, for the minority Commissioner would sold have the right to appoint an equal number of inspectors. The tendency under such a system would be to tessen the expenses.

Do you think the present force of police is necessary? I the number is absolutely necessary, but I do not think the manner of their assignment is necessary.

What do you mean?

I mean to say that too many of them are assigned to

What do you mean I
I mean to say that too many of them are assigned to
day duty in the Broadway and Sicamboat Squars and in
the podice courts. The Superintendent has reported
that there are 700 men who are not assigned to night

daty.

Would it be possible to separate the Police Department from political influence?

Yes, if you could secure an appointing power without political affinations.

Seaster McCartny-There is an impression that the Ponce Department is a political machine, and that the expenses are increased from its fact?

That is not so, Excluding the work of street-cleaning, the expense and the force are not greater than they should be.

Mr. Morrison dwelt at considerable length upon Mr. Morrison dwelf at considerable length upon the street-cleaning management, and said that in his opinion the work did not belong to the Police Department. He suggested that the appointing power be made separate from the power of removal, and that the Police Commissioners be given the power of discipline merely by having the right to order miner pain-shments.

Senator McCart w—Are the policemen about equally divided in policies † I do not know, but I suppose they are; for each Commissioner is assigned his quota of appointments, and the Commissioners are equally divided politically. Have you the opinion that policemen have certain political darties!

soutical daties I Laws the opinion that they have no such daties under any authority; they doubtiess have their sym-

Judge Gildersleeve, of the Court of General Serious, testified that he did not think the present force of clerks could be materially reduced, and that

force of clerks could be materially reduced, and that he thought twenty-seven attendants absolutely necessary. John Tracey, chief clerk of Mayor Cooper, was the last witness examined. He explained that it was his duty to take charge of all clerical matters generally, to look after the receipts and distoursements of moneys, to issue warrants, and to write letters and prepare documents. He did not believe that any reduction could be made with advantage in the clerical force.

A BARK BRECKED ON A BAR.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov. 11 .- The Amerian bark Formosa, from New-York for Coarieston, in calcast, was stranded at 3 n. m. to-day near Life Saving atton No. 11, at Swan Point. The vessel went on the r 150 yards from the beach. The life-saving crew ere soon aroused, and by 8 e'clock had landed the crew The Formosa left New York last night, no heed being

paid to the storm signals. Captain Mackey reports that paid to the storm signals. Captain states, when we had been along the coast the lead was used every half hear. The bark lies 100 feet from shore, and is not leaking, Captain Young, of the Cart Wroman Company, being in charge. The Formosa is 660 tens burden. Scannell & Brothers, of O d. Shp, were the agents for

A TEMPESTUOUS VOYAGE, The bark R chard Hutchinson arrived from

Loverpool yesterday having had a very tempestuous voyage. A heavy casterly gale was met October 5, lastne lowers hours, in which everything movable was washed from the docus, and both topcalitait masts and over fore-top-ad yards were carried away.

THE RESIDENCE OF MARINES.

Judge Benedies, of the United States District Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, gave a decision in the case of James S. Green, a marine quartered in the bartacks in the Navy Yard, who was accessed for illegally egistering in the district adjoining the Navy Yard. The ec. 100 settles the disputed question regarding the restence of marines. It is the first under the new law. It declares that as the petitioner had a residence in New York and on y came to Brooklyn to enlist for five years in the marine corps, intending to return to New-Yers if his application had been rejected, he thereby did not lose his residence in New York or gain one in Brooklyn, under the provision of the act that no one shall gain or lose a residence by treasnes or absence whils in the service of the United Eintes. The decision affects about fifty marines who

were arrested for illegal registration in the Third Dis-trict of the Twentieth Ward in Brooklyn on the day be-

OBITUARY.

LUCRETIA MOTT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 11 .- Lucretia Mott died at her residence near Philadelphia this evening. In accordance with her request the funeral will be Lucretia Mott, eminent as a philanthropist and reformer, and as a preacher of the Society of Friends, was born on the Island of Nantucket, Mass., January 3, 1793. She

was the daughter of Thomas and Anna Coffin. Her mother was a Folger, and was related to Dr. Franklin. Her father, a merchant, being often called away by his business, Lucretia at an early age became her mother's assistant in managing affairs at home. She said of herself that she "was brought up to be useful in the family.' When she was eleven years old she went with her parents to Boston, where Quakers were no longer persecuted. There she attended school. Afterward she went to a "Friends' Boarding School" in Dutchess County, New-York, where she remained three years, being for a part of the time a teacher. In 1809 she rejoined her parents, who had removed to Philawas her father's partner. In 1817 she took charge of a school in Philadelphia, and in 1818 she appeared in the ministry, to the satisfaction of Friends. She frequently made religious journeys through New-England, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, and often spoke against intemperance and slavery. The division of the Society of Friends upon doc-

trinal points, and especially upon those of the Atonement and the Divinity of Christ, reached a culminating point in 1827, Elias Hicks being, though he was then eighty years old, the leading preacher upon the side of the seceders. The excitement which this separation occasioned in New-England, New-York, Pennsylvania, and other States was very great, and some scandalons scepes were enacted in the old Quaker meeting houses. Lucretia Mott adhered to the Hicksites, and became one of their chief min-isters. The importance of the schism may be understood when it is stated that six of the ten yearly meetings were divided, and that the Hicksites embraced about one-third of the original society. Mrs. Mott specially stated some of the reasons for her course, as follows: "The popular doctrine of human depravity never commended itself to my reason or conscience. My convictions led me to adhere to the sufficiency of the light within us, resting on truth as authority, rather than taking authority for

In 1840 a World's Anti-Slavery Convention was held in London. With other women, Mrs. Mott was sent as a delegate to that convention, but all these, on account of their sex, were refused membership. In 1848 a Woman's Rights Convention was held at Senera Falls. Over this James Mott presided, and it was attended and addressed by his wife. Since that time Lucretia Mott was a conspicuous person at all gatherings of the kind. As a speaker she was highly effective, her manner being very per-sunsive. She was fliways a persistent advocate of evidence of sound faith, and feeling a lar greater interest in the moral movements of the age than in any theological discussion. Upon the matter of peace she naturally took the lighest non-resistant greened—she did not see how a Christian could consistently uphold and actively support a Government based upon the sword, or whose ultimate resort is to such a weapon. She felt a great interest in the advancement of the working chases, and frequently attended their meetings. As a Quaker, she was maturally an anti-slavery woman from the start; she was made an Abolitomist by the books which she read when a child. Her views upon what is usually called "The Woman Question" were erroest and radical. She asked no favors—she simply claimed rights—the removal of all hindrances to woman's elevation in the scale of being, while in the marriage relation she desired that the independence of the husband and the wife should be equal, their dependence mutual, and their obligations recaprocal.

Mrs. Mott's discourses and sermons have frequently been reported in the newspapers. She published a "Sernon to Medical Students" in pumphlet form, and also a "Discourse on Woman," delivered in Philadelphia in 1849.

GENERAL RICHARD S. SATTERLEE. Brigadier-General Richard S. Satterlee died at his home in West Nineteenth-st. Wednesday after-noon. He was almost eighty years of age. He was bern in New York and entered the Army as assistant-surgeon in 1822. For fi'tees years he served at frontier posts, and became well-known as a zealens promoter of missionary work nameng the Indians. In 1837 he served as General Taylor's medical staff officer in the Fiorida War, cal director of General Worth's forces, and as the medical director of General works forces, and afterward of General Wanfield Scott's army, in the Maxican War. He was a survivor from the wrecked troop-ship san Francisco, and after his return to this city was made Chief Medical Princypor to the Army, buring the Rebelhon he administered the dunes of this effice and received the brevet rank of brigadier-general in recognition of his services. The funeral will take place at the Church of the Holy Communion.

LATEST SHIP NEWS

PORT OF NEW YORK...... NOV. 11, 1880.

ARRIVED.

Str Ferdinand de Lesseps Fr. Toleds, Havre Oct 30, with more and 162 passengers to L de Rebian.

Str Old Dominion, Warker, Residenced, City Point and Nor-folk, with moles and passengers to Uid Dominion 88 Co.

Str Nereus, Beause, Hoston, with moles and passengers to H F Dimoch. F Dimock. Bark Amalia (Ital), Quailo, Catania 111 days, with sulphur

Order, vessel to master.

Bark Aurelie (Fr. Gadars, Point-a-Pitre il days, with sugar to order, vessel to liveriand & A-pinwall.

Bark G de Zalde, Milen, duanatamo 11 days, with sugar to de Zande, Cooks & Rey model, etc., vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Mary E Massell (of Boston, Nichos, Buenos Ayros 45 tays, with hides, wool, etc., to K W Ropes & Co; vessel to B P. ays, with hides, wool, etc. to it w roopes a co., the with coal to Eark Italia (Nor), Christiansen, Leith 25 days, with coal to

der: vessel to master. Bark Naucy Hoit (of Liverpoel), Homburg, Rio Janeiro 43 v., with coffee to Watjen, Loel & Co, vessel to Paton, Vickthey with coffee to Warjen, for the series & Co.

Brig Starlight of New Havent, Thompson, Demerara 16 days, with sugar to L W & P Armstrong.

Som Famma Crosby, Crosby, Windsor, NS, 9 days, with plaster to J B King & Co.

schr J L Crossley, Crossley, of and 10 days from Windsor, NS, with plaster to V C & C V King, vessel to J F Whitteep Schr Auma (of Machias), Johnson, Windsor, NS, with plas-ter te J B wing & Co., schr Carvin, Odeb, of and 9 days from St John, NB, with lumber to forman foordman. Schr Frank L (of Annanolis, NS), Lawson, St John, NB, 10 days, with lumber to corinan Boordman. Schr Acara (of Machias), Nash, St John, NB, 10 days, with lumber to F H Smith & Co. et Co. Schr Alma (of Machias), Johnson, Windsor, NS, with plaster to J B King & Co.

pleasing. N. B. Oct 1, and ship Charles (Br), Sanders, from st John, N. B. Sept 27, both for Liverpool, have arrived. Both creasing lost part of the r deek loads. HAVASA, Nov. 1.—Arrived 10th inst, str City of Merida, Hernolds, from Mexico, and will sail for New-York on Saiur-ternolds, from Mexico, and will sail for New-York on Saiur-PATHER COINT, Que. Nov. 11.-Prased inward, sir Pera

ADDITIONAL TRADE REPORTS.

ADDITIONAL TRADE REPORTS,

COPPON MARKETS-B1 FIGURE 1APM.

LIVERPROL, NOV. 11—1230 p.m.—Cotion. There is a moderate inquiry, which is freely supplied; Middling Up ands, 67 cm; Middling orleans, 64 cm; Supplied; Middling Up ands, 1000 bales for speciation; Caparity supplied; Middling Up ands, 1000 bales for speciation; and John Middling Chands, 1000 bales, including Uplands. Low Modeling change, demand Appropriaty deriv. 100 july 100 March and April George Middling Orleans, 101 Lotton—Middling Uplands, 67 cm; Middling Orleans, 101 Lotton—Middling Uplands, 67 cm; Middling Orleans, 101 Lotton—Middling Uplands, 67 cm; Middling Orleans, 101 Lotton Middling Uplands, 67 cm; Middling Orleans, 101 Lotton Middling, 101 Lotton Middling, 101 Lotton Middling, 102 cm; February and March delivery, 68 cm; recepts, 1416 bales, 101 Lotton Middling, 100 cm; Low Middling, 100 cm; Geod Gradings, 1830 cm; recepts, 1416 bales, 101 Lotton Middling, 100 cm; Low Middling, 100 cm; Geod Gradings, 1830 cm; recepts, 1416 bales, 101 Lotton Middling, 100 cm; Low Middling, 100 cm; Middling,

New Officers, Nov. 11.—Cotton casy; Middling, 10%c. Low Middling, 100, 10000 Ordinary, 5%c. test receipts, 6,022 bales; gross, 7,149 bales; exports to Great British, 6,022 bales; constance, 5,050 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; hast evening, 100 bales; store, 15,078 bales; bales: gross, 7:40 bales: exports to Great Britain, 6,002 bales: consts see, 3,005 boles, saies, 4,000 bales; last evening, 3,00 bales; stee, 152,078 bales; consts see, 152,078 bales; consts see, 152,078 bales; consts for bales and middling, 11 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ alow more find not did not one in the first consts of the first bales; gross, 978 bales; soi, 0,00 bales; spinaers, 471 bales; soice, 1,102 bales; soice, 2,000 bales; soice, 2,000 bales; consts wise, 0,035 bales; soice, 2,000 bales; consts wise, 0,035 bales; soice, 2,000 bales; soil bales; consts wise, 0,035 bales; soice, 2,000 bales; consts wise, 0,035 bales

bales: anipments, 1,553 bales; sales, 3,043 bales; stock 31.748 bales. Nov. 11.—Cotton quiet, steady: Midding 10%c, 10 w Midding, 9%c, Good Ordinary, 9c.; net receipts 1,216 bales: stock, 24,519 bales.

EUROPEA'S MARKETA

LIVERFOOL Nov. 11.—Pork—Prime Mess—Eastern, dull at 72.: Western, dull at 67. Bacon—Cumbertand Col, steady at 46.: Short Rib, steady at 47.: Long Gear, dull at 42.6d.; Short Clear, steady at 45.5d. Hams—Long Cot, dull at 42.6d.; Short Clear, steady at 45.5d. Hams—Long Cot, dull at 42.: Short Clear, steady at 45.6d. Hams—Long Cot, dull at 63: Extra Mess, dull at 58.: Prime Mess, dull at 58.: Lard—Prime Western, steady at 59.d. Tallow—Prime City, Sirmer at 33.. Turnenthno—spirits, abandy at 53. Rosen—Common, dull at 56.1 Fine, steady at 13.d. Cheese—American Choice, dull at 67. Lard Oil, steady at 12. White, firmer at 9.8d. Spring, No. 2 firmer at 9.6d. New Winter Western, firmer at 4.8d. New Southern Winter, firmer at 9.8d. Spring, No. 2 firmer at 9.6d. New Winter Western, firmer at 5.1d. Cottonseed Cit.—Yellow American, Sirmer at 3.8d. Rosen—Common, at London, dull at 50.d. Turpentine, Spring, at London, Sirmer at 3.6d. Lavergool, Nov. 11.—12.30 p.m.—Bacon, 4.26d. for Long Clear Middles, an 145.6d. for Short Clear Middles, an 145.6d. for Short Clear Middles, an 145.6d. for Short Clear Middles, LoyDon, Nov. 11.—Petroleom, 10 marks 5 donnies. EUROPEA + MARKETA

BREITEN, Nov. 11 -- Petroleum, 10 marks 5 pfennigs EUROPEAN PINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 11-11:30 p.m.—Cousols, 9911<sub>16</sub> for money, and 993, for the account. U. S. 48 her cent bonds, 1148; New Mives, 1048<sub>2</sub>. Alternate and Great Western first mortgage trustees certificates, 50°5; Erra, 44°8; do second centals, 100%; Philosof Contral, 121°4; Pennsylvania Central, 64°4; Keading, filmons Control, 1719; Framsylvania Central, 59: 4; A. Cassang, 184; A. Carlon, Nov. 11—2:30 p. m. —Paris advices quote three per cent rentes at 85 frames 87 centimes for the account.

16:NDON, Nov. 11—3 p. m.—The buillion in the Bank of England has decreased 2740,000 curing the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to Bahility which last week was 50% per cent. Is now 50% per cent. London, Nov. 11—1 p. m.—Cornens. 1997; a for money, 9917; a for the account. U. S. four per cent bounds. 11-5; 4 m per cents, 11-4; at Hankle and Green wissens first increase trustees certificates, 574; do, second. 25:3; Hindes Central, 1234; Pennsylvania Central, 6:3; 1-12-21; 274; 1-21-21; cent rentes so france 7 to entime for the account.

PARS, Nov. 11.—The weekly statement of the Rank of France shows a decrease in gold of 1,250,560 france, and in sever of 245,000 france, and in FARK, Nov. 11.—Exchange on London, 2) france 314 centures for checks.

To let a cold have its own way is to assist

Chew: The Gold Coin Tobacos, Lost, ode majority. Chew:

MARKIEU.

ACTON-HOPFMAN-On Wednesday, November 10, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. N. W. Miner, D. D., Joon Whitsker Acton to Carrie B. Hoffman, both of this city.

No cards.

COFFIN.-SHIPMAN—In Breeklyn, or Wednesday, November 10, at the Church of the Holy Trimits, by the Rev. C. H. Hall., D. D., Hizle W. Shipman to Stirgie Coffin.

DORRANGE—PAGIEMAN—At Nymek-on-the Hudson. November 10, by the Rev. C. S. Hageman, D. D. assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hageman, of Wisconsin, John G. Dorranez, M. D., of New York City, to Sids Frances Allen, singular and elster of the officialing dergymen.

MATHER—YAGER—At Oneonta, N. Y. on Thursday, Navember 11, 1880, by the Rev. A. B. Richarlson, Frederic G. Mather to Alice E., dagmer of David J. Yago, ess.

PARDIESISUS—MOORR—At S. George's Charch, Greene-

G. Mather to Ance E. (Bugaier of David J. Kagor, 188).

PARDESSUS—MOORE—At St. George's Charte, Greeneare, November 10. by the Rev. Mr. Carter, Etnest Vermilye Pardessas to Mathe, daughter of the labe Juo. T.

Moore, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PERRY—WILSON—Ou Thorats, November 1. at St. Ignating's Church, Baltimore, by the Rev. E. A. McGure, S. J.,

Charles T. Perry of New York, to Chartest, daughter of
the late Richard Wilson of Bultimore. No cards.

SCHENGE, LACKSON—On the 12th has A the residence. SCHENCK-JACKSON-On the 10th inst, at the residence of the bride's uncle, George T. Jackson, by the Rev. William E. Schenck, D. L., of Philadelphia, Arch baid Alexander Schenck son of the officiating ciergyman, to Mary M. Jack-son, of this city.

FUCKER-HATCH-On Wednesday, November 10, at the residence of the broke's parents, by the first. Theodore Ia. Cuyler, D. D., May, daughter of E. P. Hatch, of this city, to William W. Tucker, of Brooxlyn. No cards. All notices of Marriages may be to lorged with full

name and a laress. DIED

DAVIS—At New Bochelle, on Tuesday, November 9, Mary Ann Toffey, wife of Clark Davis, aged 64 years, 7 seeding and 1 day.

The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the foundal from her interested on Friday. November 12, at 14 o'clock in.

Trans leave transfer foundal from her interested on Friday, November 12, at 14 o'clock in.

Trans leave transfer foundal period new York, at 10:10 a. in. Carliness will be in waiting at New Rochelle.

GLIBERT—At Key West, Fia., November 8, of vellow fever, the Rev. Charles A., eldest sen of Dr. Mary R. Gilbert, of this city, and Brother of the late Rev. Frank B. Gilbert, for the Start T. At Stockton, Cal. on November 7, Henry Floyd, son of Henry H. Hewlett, in the 20th year of his age. son of Henry R. Howele, November 10, James R. Klots, ared 47 years.
Relatives and friends are tivitied to attend the funeral at his late reducing, 36 So 1th John st, Recovery, E. D. on Friday.

hate residence, so So ita I vin st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Fri. November 12, at 1 o'clock. It is requested that no flav be sent. be seet.

Mc-LEERLY -On Thursday, November 11, Mrs. Ann Mc-Clerry, in the Sota year of ner age.

Friends are invited to a tend her funeral from her late residence. No. 11 Bank-st., on Saturday, at 1::30 o'c.ock, without further notice.

out further notice.

PAUK—Entered into rest, at Englewood, N. J., November 19, Katharine Van Wyos, wife of Charles F. Park, and daughter of the rate Charles W. Swith of Poughteepers. Funeral services at her late residence, at 14 o clock, on Saturday norming, November 13. Trains on Northern Englished of New Jersey, foot of Chambers at, at 5:50 or \$5:50.

bersat, at \$550 or \$550.

PLASS.—Tuesday evening, November 9, 1880, of spinal meningtils, Evelyn May, yourcost daughter of Herbers C, and
Augusta A. P. ass, aged 3 years.

Funetal Chirstay evening, at 8 o'clock, from her father's
residence, 135 West 1, 5thest.

Relatives and friends invited to attend, PLATT on Taurstay, 11th inst. Edizabeth C., widow of the lane therig W. Platt, in the 74th year of her age. Notice of funeral acreather.

Notice of funeral acreafter.

SATTERLEE—At his residence in this city, Wednesday, November Jo, 1880, Richard S, Satteriee, M. D., Reevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in the \$20 year of his age.

Fremts are incited to attend his funeral at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th at and 6th ave., on Saturday, the 18th lost, at 10 a. m. Pelase omit flowers.

Fellows of the Academy of Medicine are respectfully invited to attend.

to attend.

SMITH - Wednesday evening, November 10, Mary A., wife
of Robert E. Smith.

Funera from her late residence, 164 Taylor-st., Brookiyn,
E. D. F. iday, November 12, 1880, at 2 p m.

Monmonth county, N. J., papers please copy.

TALBOT On Thursday, November 11, of diphtheria, Wilson P., only chill of Howard A. and Thile H. Talbot, aged 20 onths.

Interment at Sug Sing.
WEAVER—At Finshing, L. L. November 10, Victorene, daughter of the late Joseph Weaver, of New-York City.
Relatives and triends of the anniv are invited to attend the functal on Saturday, the 13th inst. at 11 a.m., from the residence of her brother-da-law, Dr. st. S. Bacon.
Coacles with be at Main Street Depot on arrival of 10 a.m., train from Long Island City. It is kinely requested that no those is be sent. sent.
a Greenwood at the convenience of the family.

Interment in Greenwood at the convenience of the Lassay, WESTCOTTE-On Wednesday, November 10, Altana S., widow of the late Hon. Samuel Westcott. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend het funeral 90 Finday, November 12, at 1 p. m., from her late residence, 7th, corner of Grove-St., Jersey City. opecial Nonces

Edith O'Gorman, the Escaped Nun, lectures on "Couveal schools" bangers, to ladies only, in Independent Catholic burch, Madison-ave., 28th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2. Geo. A. Leavitt & Co. Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, 16TH, AND FOLLOWING AFTERNOONS,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT CLINTON HALL.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

A VERY LARGE COLLECTION OF JAPANESE POR-CELAINS IN VASES, LARGE AND SMALL, PLAQUES, DO., DINNER AND TEX SETS, LAQUERS, &c., &c. CLOISONNE ENAMELS IN JARDINIERE, CANDLE STICKS, VASES, INCENSE BURNER, SCREEN, &C.

Gold and Silk Embroidered Cloths, Embroidered Silk Gowns ALSO,
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ORIENTAL RUGS,
Antique and Modern in every variety of color and design.
Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 featneton ave., near 25th 45
Hours, S to I and 5 to 7.

Piles permanently eradicated within three weeks. No keile, heature of causile. Ah re tal diseases cured. Circulars sent containing reservences. D. HOYF, 21 West 24th st.

Piles permanenty eradication at a diseases cursol. Circulars sent comming reservences. D. HOVT, 21 West 24th st. 24st. 0 see Natice.

The foreign mails for the week endor SAFU 3 DAY, November 13, 1880, will close at this office on TURSDAY, at 8.30 on WEDNESDAY, at 9 a m. for Europe, by steamship that will consider the foreign that the second s

Ready This Morning:

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
Price in wrappers roady for making, and comes our cost accopy, one year, so have copies sid ten copies address.
Postago in all cases free to the subscition.

THE TRIBUNE, The only genuine Vichy is from the springs Hauterive, Celestine, tirando tirillo, Hopital.

Cossins, Grande Grille, Hopital.

To Brewers.—The adjourned meeting of brewers opposed to an increase of dary ou mail with be held at the rentenda Assembly Rooms, corner of lefth at and advice, to day (Fedar), November 12 at 3 p.m. DAVID G. VUENOLING, GEORGE RECHTEL PETER DORLGER, W. C.

Valuable Camel's Hair Square Shawl for sale at a lar-

Political Notices.

XVIIIth Assembly District Republican Association.
Regular monthly meeting at GLASS HALL, 214 East 34th
d., November 12, at 8 o'clock.
BERNARD BIGLIN, President,
JAMES M. TURNER, Secretary.

XXth Assembly District Republican Association. XXIst Assembly District Republican Association,

The regular monthly meeting win be helt at beautings
MULTON HALL, S East 59th at, this (Friday) eventus
gelock.
HOBSET O. N. FORD, Secretary